#### In the Claims

### 1. (currently amended) Compound of formula

(1) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 & OH & O & A \\ R_2 & N & A \end{bmatrix} R_3$$
, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

n<sub>1</sub> is a number from 1 to 4;

when  $n_1 = 1$ ,

R<sub>3</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical; hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; cyclohexyl optionally substituted with one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; <u>or phenyl optionally substituted with a heterocyclic radical, aminocarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkylcarboxy;</u>

wennwhen n<sub>1</sub> is 2,

 $R_3$  is an alkylen-, cycloalkylene, alkenylene or phenylene radical which is optionally substituted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group; or a radical of formula  $-CH_2-C \equiv C-CH_2-+$ ; or  $R_3$  together with A forms

a bivalent radical of the formula (1a) 
$$-A \xrightarrow{(CH_2)_{n_2}} A -$$
; wherein

n<sub>2</sub> is a number from 1 to 3;

when n₁ is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

wennwhen n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or  $-N(R_5)$ -; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

2. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

n<sub>1</sub> is a number from 1 to 4;

wennwhen n₁ is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical; hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or [[C]]cyclohexyl substituted with one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

wennwhen n₁ is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkylen-, cycloalkylen- or alkenylene radical which is optionally interrupted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group;

wennwhen n<sub>1</sub> is\_3,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

wennwhen n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or  $-N(R_5)$ -; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

3. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1-or-2, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl.

**4.** (currently amended) Compound according to <u>claim 1 one of claims 1 to 3</u>, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl.

5. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 one of claims 1 to 4, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  in formula (1) have the same definition

**6.** (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 one of claims 1 to 5, wherein if  $n_1$  is 1,

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{R}}_3$  is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical.

7. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 one of claims 1 to 5, wherein if  $n_1$  is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is a saturated heterocyclic radical.

8. (original) Compound according to claim 7, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is a monocyclic radical of 5, 6 or 7 ring members with one or more hetero atoms.

9. (original) Compound according to claim 8, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is morpholinyl; piperazinyl; piperidyl; pyrazolidinyl; imadazolidinyl; or pyrrolidinyl

10. (original) Compound according to claim 6, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is an unsaturated heterocyclic radical.

11. (original) Compound according to claim 10, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> a polycyclic radical.

12. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 or 11, wherein

 $R_3$  is a radical of formula (1a)  $R_5$ , a

R<sub>5</sub> is polycyclic heteroaromatic radical with one or 2 heteroatoms.

13. (original) Compound according to claim 12, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is a radical of formula (1b)

$$\mathbb{R}_{\mathbf{k}}$$
 , wherein

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

14. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 one of claims 1 to 4 or 13, wherein, if  $n_1$  is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene radical[[, ]]and

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and A are defined as in claim 1.

15. (original) Compound according to claim 14, wherein

R<sub>3</sub> is a radical of formula  $*-CH_2-(CH_2)_m-CH_2-*$ ;  $*-CH_2-*$ ;

$$\star - CH_{2} \xrightarrow{CH_{3}} CH_{2} \star ; \star CH_{2} \xrightarrow{CH_{2}} CH_{2} \star ; \star - CH_{2} \xrightarrow{CH_{3}} \begin{bmatrix} O \\ C \\ CH_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} CH_{3} \\ C \\ CH_{3} \end{bmatrix} = CH_{2} \star ;$$

r is 0 or 1; and

q = is a number from 0 to 5.

**16.** (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 to 5, wherein, when  $n_1$  is 3;

R<sub>3</sub> is a radical of formula (1a) \*-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-\* or (1b) \*-CH<sub>2</sub>- $\overset{*}{\underset{*}{\text{CH}}}$  [[.]] and

p is a number from 0 to 3; and

 $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and A are defined as in formula (1).

17. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1 one of claims 1 to 5, wherein, when  $n_1$  is 4,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and A are defined as in formula (1).

### 18. (original) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

(2) 
$$R_1$$
  $R_2$  , wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

A is -NH; or -O-; and

 $R_3$  is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical.

## 19. (original) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

(3) 
$$R_1$$
  $R_2$   $R_3$   $R_4$   $R_3$   $R_4$  , wherein

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are hydrogen; or  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

A is -NH; or -O-; and

R<sub>3</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylene radical.

### 20. (original) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

A is -NH; or -O-; and

$$R_3$$
 is \*-CH<sub>2</sub>—CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-\* or \*-CH<sub>2</sub>—CH -; and

p is a number from 0 to 3.

21. (original) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

(5) 
$$R_1$$
  $R_2$   $R_3$   $A$   $O$   $OH$   $R_2$   $R_3$   $A$   $O$   $OH$   $R_2$   $R_3$   $R_4$   $R_2$   $R_4$   $R_5$   $R_5$ 

 $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and A are defined as in formula (1).

**22.** (currently amended) A process for the preparation of the compounds of formula (1), which comprises, dehydratisating

(a) the compound formula (6a) 
$$R_1$$
 to the compound of formula

$$R_1$$
  $N$  and  $R_2$ 

(b) reacting the anhydride with the compound of formula (6c<sub>1</sub>) H-N(R<sub>5</sub>)-R<sub>3</sub> or (6c<sub>2</sub>) H-O-R<sub>3</sub> to the compound of formula

(1') 
$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 & OH & O & A \\ R_2 & N & A \end{bmatrix} R_3$$
, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

n<sub>1</sub> is 1 to 4;

if n₁ is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-[[C]]cyclohexyl not substituted or substituted with one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; (Y-O)<sub>p</sub>Z; C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>aryl; or a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;

Y is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylen;

Z is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

p is a number from 1 to 20;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is a alkylen-, cycloalkylen- or alkenylene radical which is optionally interrupted by carbonyl- or carboxy group;

if  $n_1$  is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is a alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or  $-N(R_5)$ -;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

23. (currently amended) Process according to claim 22, wherein the process refers to compounds of formula

(7) 
$$R_2$$
  $R_1$  OH O COOR<sub>5</sub> , wherein

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are  $C_1\text{-}C_{12}$ alkyl; and

 $R_5$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alklyl; or  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -[[C]]cycloalkyl.

- 24. (canceled)
- 25. (canceled)
- **26. (original)** A cosmetic preparation comprising at least one or more compounds of formula (1) according to claim **1** with cosmetically acceptable carriers or adjuvants.
- 27. (currently amended) Compounds of formula

(6b') 
$$R'_{1}$$
 , wherein

R<sub>1</sub>' and R<sub>2</sub>" independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl; o<u>r</u> C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring.

# 28. (canceled)

#### 29. (currently amended) UV-Absorber-dispersion, comprising

(a) a micronised UV absorber of formula

(1') 
$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 & O & O \\ R_2 & R_3 \\ R_2 & R_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6membered heterocyclic ring;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 1,

- R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; <u>C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cyclohexyl</u> not substituted or substituted with one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cyclohexyl; (Y-O)<sub>p</sub>Z; C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>aryl; or a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;
- Y C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylen;
- Z C₁-C₅alkyl;
- p is a number from 1 to 20;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is a alkylen-, cycloalkylen- or alkenylen- radical optionally interrupted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group;

if n₁ is,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or  $-N(R_5)$ -; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>5</sub>—is hydrogen; C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>Alkyl[[;]]

having a particle size from 0[[,]].02 to 2 µm, and

- (b) a suitable dispersing agent.
- **30.** (new) A cosmetic preparation according to claim **26**, wherein the compounds of formula (1) are present in micronized form.